

comparison as to affect material benefit to those who pass even a short time at our normal school.

The third branch of instruction to be imparted in a normal school concerns the important subject of the government of the school, and perhaps more justly should have been named first. The best method of governing a school, that is, of exercising such a moral influence in it as is most favorable to the improvement of the pupils, should form a very important part of the course of instruction designed to qualify teachers for their calling. It is this part of their duty that is probably least considered by themselves or their employers, for the reason perhaps, that qualification in this respect is least capable of being estimated by an external standard. But how much is employed in the words *to govern a school*? In short, the function of the normal school is to promote and elevate the teacher, and by so doing promote and elevate the profession of teaching to that standard that will result in the rise of the general intelligence and culture of the people. The normal school should embrace a broader plan than that of training teachers only, and should comprehend in that plan the moulding of good citizens. There are several reasons which make it impossible to suppose that the great majority of our teachers can be induced to prepare themselves for their work by pursuing a course of study in the normal school for three or four years, whose only object is the professional training of teachers. A very large majority of our teachers are women, and therefore in the nature of the case, do not intend to make teaching a life work. Partly because of this and partly because of the low estimate placed upon the work of teaching, teachers as a rule, are poorly paid. Most teachers can earn even the low wages they receive for only a part of the year, since schools in the rural districts and mining camps are not kept open during the whole year. Chiefly because of these facts the greater number of men who engage in teaching do not intend to make a life work of it, but use it simply as a stepping stone to something else.

In many so called normal schools where only normal methods are taught, many of the graduates are persons of indifferent intellectual acquirements. They have barely the education necessary to get a certificate for teaching a village or city school with such a margin of attainment as will entitle them to a good degree of self respect. The cases are rare in which the acquirements reach the standard of college graduation. In the majority of instances they are less than that of a first-class high school.

It follows then, that the normal school graduate ought to be furnished with an education that carries him considerably beyond the limits of any secondary instruction that he may be called upon to give. In short he ought to pursue his own course of training so far that there shall be an ample margin between what he knows and what he at any time may be called upon to teach. The extent of this margin is one upon which opinions will differ, but the board with whom rests the responsibility of the conduct of our normal school and its policy has taken steps in the direction of providing such a course that students who satisfactorily complete it shall fairly earn the honors that are usually awarded to those who finish a thorough academic course.

In conclusion, Mr. President, permit

me to say, to our worthy faculty that I honor your high calling and honor you in the consecration of your time and talents to the noble and arduous work it involves.

In dignity, in importance and in its useful influence and results upon the welfare of the individual and of society, your profession ranks second to none. The best hopes of the land resting as they do upon the knowledge and the principles of its youth are largely committed to your care and keeping. With you as with all of us, in our respective stations opportunities constitute the measure of our responsibilities. Survey your own position. You see our territory burdened with the presence of a great evil. Ignorance in New Mexico, as elsewhere, retards our progress, affects our position and threatens us with dangers that involve the well being of our social organization. Yours is the stupendous task of encountering and counteracting that evil; and upon the results of your labors largely depends the public sentiment which will secure for the territory of New Mexico that adequate support by the state which will place within the reach of our entire youth the opportunity of a sound education.

To the pupils of the normal school I have only to say:

Decipular carlsini robiscum.
Decipuli carlsini robiscum Deus sit.

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Money order department open daily except Sundays from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Mail closes for Fort Bayard, Central, Hanover, Georgetown and all railroad points daily at 9:40 a. m.

Mail closes for Mogollon and all intermediate points at 8 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mail closes for Pinos Altos daily except Sundays at 4:15 p. m.

Mail arrives from the east, west and south daily at 4 p. m.

Mail arrives from Mogollon and intermediate points at 6 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mail arrives from Pinos Altos daily except Sundays at 10:30 a. m.

L. A. SKELLY, POSTMASTER

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe

Railroad Time Table,

In Effect August 5, 1894.

No. 806. Arrives.	DESTINATION.	No. 805. Departs.
4:00 p. m.	Silver City	10:10 a. m.
1:10 "	Deming	12:40 p. m.
12:40 "	Nott	12:50 a. m.
11:45 a. m.	Rincon	1:40 p. m.
10:40 "	Las Cruces	3:20 "
8:05 "	El Paso	5:08 "
5:20 a. m.		7:40 p. m.
Leave.		Arrives.

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Special Master's Sale.

WHEREAS, BY A CERTAIN DECREE made by the district court of the third judicial district of the territory of New Mexico, in and for the county of Grant, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1894, in a certain cause then pending in said court, in which said cause Matthew S. Cleveland is the complainant, and William Skillcorn and Lanson A. Snyder are the respondents, it was, among other things ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said respondents, within three days from the date of said decree, pay said complainant, Matthew S. Cleveland, the sum of \$240.00, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, A. D. 1894, together with the costs, charges and allowances of said cause, failing in which that the premises mentioned in said decree and hereinafter described be sold for the purpose of satisfying said indebtedness, together with the costs, charges and allowances as aforesaid, and that the undersigned as a special master of said court execute said sale.

And whereas, the said respondents, William Skillcorn and Lanson A. Snyder, have wholly failed to comply with said requirements of said decree, and the time within which said payments were by said decree directed to be made has passed.

This is to give notice, that in pursuance of said decree, I the undersigned special master will, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October A. D. 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the town of Silver City, county of Grant and territory of New Mexico, offer for sale and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate situate in the Pinos Altos mining district, county of Grant and territory of New Mexico, to wit: that certain mill known as the Skillcorn and Snyder mill, the same being situated upon that certain mining claim or mill site known as the Skillcorn mining claim or mill site, more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stone monument 100 feet below the well that furnishes water to the Skillcorn mill, and runs thence east 300 feet to a stone monument on the northeast corner of claim; thence south 600 feet to a stone monument on the southeast corner of claim; thence 600 feet west to a stone monument on the southwest corner of claim; thence 600 feet north to a stone monument on the northwest corner of claim; and thence 300 feet to the place of beginning; said mining claim or mill site is recorded in book 4 at pages 292 and 293 of mining locations said Grant county records, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description together with the space of three acres about said mill with all machinery, fixtures, appliances and appurtenances in any manner pertaining to said mill and mill building.

JOHN J. BELL,

Special master.

A. H. HARTLEY,

Solicitor for complainant.

S. H.